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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana.
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The fact that the New York Evening Post spoke favorably of the President's Land Court is a *bona fide* symptom of the approach of the millennium.

Some of the articles which have appeared recently in religious papers lead one to fear that the long theological canon must be spelled with two "a's."

"What is truth?" has been the subject of many sermons within the past few weeks. The answers show that there are many kinds of truths if all those answers are correct.

When a thousand models of patent letter-boxes are poured in upon the examiners as the result of a request of the Postmaster-general for a better box than is now in use, it would be folly to insist that the inventive genius is on a strike.

The President of Guatemala attaches a ball and chain to the editors who abuse him and compels them to sweep the streets. If the President of the United States should pursue that policy the patent machine for sweeping the streets would be a superfluous.

The exchange which sees no reason why the bicycle should not be utilized by the United States army seems not to have had in mind the necessity which soldiers sometimes have of carrying a rifle and using it. The bicycle habit must be confined to civil life.

The confidence of the silver men that they will be able to pass a free-coinage bill during the next session of Congress seems not to be shared by the speculative world, as 75 cents of the money of commerce will yet buy enough silver bullion to make a legal-tender silver dollar.

The decline in the shipments of gold during the past few days indicates that the foreign demand has been met and that it will cease at an early date; but, in spite of the export of gold, money was offered at lower rates last week in New York than at any time during the past six months.

If a number of Canadian politicians could inoculate themselves with the fact that it is quite doubtful if the United States would take Canada if offered, they would cease talking as though this government is lurking about the border with the design of stealing it some dark night.

So confident are exporters that the surplus wheat of the country will be needed early in the season in Europe that, for the first time, the steamships sailing from New York have their space for cargoes engaged for six months. It promises to be the most dreary year on record for the professional calamity.

It now appears that the interview which a Chicago paper published as taking place between Mr. Russell Harrison and one of its reporters, about which Mr. Harrison has been so much ridiculed and abused, never occurred so far as he was concerned. It was the invention of one of those reporters whose proper designation is sneak.

The strict Reformed Presbyterians who voted to expel six ministers because they voted at civil elections declare that if God is not mentioned and honored in the laws they will not vote. If the laws do not suit them they should agitate and vote to have them changed. In other words, they should take part in politics. That is what we are in a free country for.

A DELEGATION of North Carolina men who called on the President a few days ago to invite him to attend an exposition to be held in Raleigh next fall wanted him to make a definite promise to attend. He said: "No; I cannot promise at this time. Indeed, I am very chary about promises. Public men have been severely criticised for making promises they could not perform, and I have made a strict rule not to make promises." He told them, though, that he would come if he possibly could. The unwillingness to make promises in advance is characteristic of the President.

Now and then a foreign-born citizen is more positive in regard to the policy which the United States should pursue than are those who are born here. Mr. H. Schrader, editor of a German daily, the Baltimore Journal, urges restriction of immigration. Last April he urged Congress to adopt the positive policy. He shows that all European governments "have the right to exile every im-

migrant, providing he is dangerous to the welfare of the population or is an enemy of existing laws and authorities." Moreover, he shows that those governments exercise that right, Germany having sent back to Russia thirty thousand Russian Poles in 1911 and 1912. In a recent article Mr. Schrader asks the question: "Is America always to be the gutter of the whole world?"

CRITICISM NOT SKEPTICISM.

Those who have followed the discussion which has been carried on for some time by the leaders in the various branches of the so-called orthodox churches, cannot fail to note that on the part of the progressives it involves no element of skepticism regarding the value of the Christian religion, and in no way undertakes to weaken a belief in the moral government of God or of man's responsibility to that government. In no sense can it be said that the Briggses, the Smyths and the Newtons have questioned the fact that the religion of the Bible is "the light of the world." On the other hand, it must be admitted that they all emphasize the necessity of such a religion and are personally living examples of its influence upon the conduct of men. The radical difference between the progressives and the conservatives, as the controversy shows, is regarding the authority of the Bible. The conservatives maintain that in its letter it is inspired, and that all of its statements must be accepted without question as the literal word of God. Scholars like Dr. Briggs, Prof. Thayer of Cambridge, and scores of others who have not so fully declared themselves, know, or think they know, that such claims cannot be maintained. They hold that, while the Bible is a revelation of character of God and teaches a religion that is to elevate mankind, all of it is not literal truth. The general teachings and spirit of a book may be the essential truth, while it may contain statements and narratives which are not true. Because a reader accepts the general ideas of the book as correct it is not important that he accept literally every statement. As conscientious men and believers in the religion of the Bible, they feel that the time has come to declare that the book contains errors and statements which science refutes and a higher and clearer intelligence rejects. To fail to proclaim what they have discovered as scholars, and what a higher intelligence is doubting, would, in their judgment, lead to a skepticism which would be little better than agnosticism. They seem to assume that the spirit of the Christian religion, coming from the devout psalmist and the Sermon on the Mount, has given the intelligent world of to-day a higher revelation of the character of God and of his purpose toward man than was obtained by zealous religionists and reformers like Calvin, who, from the barbarism and persecution of their times, saw only the vengeance of the Lord and heard only the thunders of Mount Sinai. In the years that have intervened the spirit of Christ's teachings has infused itself into the civilization of the age, and has given intelligent people very different ideas of the character of God and the purpose of the Christian religion, that new idea being that God is a kind father rather than an avenger. The churches which hold to the old creeds recognize the ill adaptation of such dogmas to the present time by silence in regard to them. The God of vengeance and the eternal punishment of the unregenerate are not proclaimed to intelligent congregations to any extent, but people are led to embrace religion through other motives and by other arguments. What the progressives seem to demand are wider ideas of the inspiration of the Bible and a larger conception of the Christian religion. They seem to hold to the Bible as tenaciously as those who condemn them, but they would exalt the spirit of its religion and its teachings, and reject the authenticity of the letter where it is at variance with the spirit of Christ's teachings. Some doctrines that may be said to have been read into it by the misinterpretation of men who lived in ages in which the human race had no adequate conception of the principles of Christianity must be abandoned, and a larger conception of the Christian religion will be the result. Such seem to be the motives and beliefs which influence those who are charged with heresy. It seems not to be a purpose to weaken the power and influence of the Christian religion, but to place it upon a basis more in harmony with that real spirit of Christianity which is the inspiration of all that is good in our civilization.

LEGISLATIVE SYMPOSIUMS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

One of the accidents of the election last November is Allen C. Durborow, of Chicago, who was elected to succeed the brilliant Mason. Mr. Durborow appears to be moved with yearnings to distinguish himself before he shall occupy a seat in the House. To that end he has devised a magnificent scheme, which involves no less a project than the transplanting of the President, the Cabinet, both houses of Congress, and even the State Legislatures, to Chicago while the world's fair is in progress, as a part of the exhibition, for the instruction and delectation of the people who may go to that city. Mr. Durborow is really in earnest about the matter, and says that he has been promised the co-operation of the veteran Springer, in the event he is chosen Speaker. The scheme would require the construction of not less than ninety legislative halls for Congress and the States, and as many more buildings for the executive officers and supreme courts. Mr. Durborow could not have contemplated such a demand. Then, who would pay the expense of maintaining all this legislative wisdom and machinery in Chicago, which could not legally legislate upon any subject? And does Mr. Durborow imagine that Congress, even with Mr. Springer as Speaker, could require the legislatures of the several States to assemble in Chicago? That would be an act of centralization that even Republicans would dare to contemplate. There can be no doubt that Mr. Durborow has an imagination of vast magnitude and of infinite possibilities. The intellect that can wrestle with such a vast conception before it reaches Congress may claim the attention of the country when the man who has charge of it has an opportunity to shout "Mr. Speaker!" He might draw a perfect flat-money bill which would enrich the country, not with billions, but with trillions of paper money. If, however, the managers of the world's fair will offer an award for the exhibition of a Legislature which can show the greatest evidence of incapacity, Indiana will undoubtedly present the body which sat in its State-house the past winter, with the utmost assurance that it will capture the first prize, remembering all the while that Nebraska is in the Union and that Nebraska has a third-party legislative body. If the world's fair managers should conclude to offer a prize to any device which can take the place of a Legislature, Indiana will present the scheme of the Attorney-general and Secretary of State, by which those officers and their clerks have altered and amended the acts of the Legislature, with the utmost confidence that the gold medal will be awarded it.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. Samuel J. Barrows gives in the Atlantic Monthly for June the results of a three-thousand-mile journey through the Southern States, which he made for the purpose of inspecting every phase of negro life. He visited country and city, closely inspecting the comfortable cabin, the wretched hut, the chain-gang of the New Orleans parish prison and the Birmingham mines. In short, his observations afford a most general presentation of the progress which the colored people in this country have made in the twenty-six years since the close of the war which made them free. At that time the colored man had neither capital, credit, nor even home. All his conditions were new, and he labored under the greatest disadvantages. In general, it may be said that the present condition of the colored people in the South is due to their surroundings. Where they have received reasonable treatment they have made good progress. In Tennessee he found that the colored people were buying lands largely, while in Georgia different conditions prevail. In some counties they nearly all work for wages, while in one county—Marion—50 per cent. own their homes and some have plantations. In a town of ten thousand inhabitants in Terrell county nearly all the colored people own their homes. In Alabama the same varying conditions are noted, but in many of the counties negroes have farms ranging from twenty-five to one hundred acres. In Chattanooga one-third of the colored people own their homes. While there are no negro millionaires as yet, there is an increasing number who have fortunes of \$50,000, and even of \$100,000. Last year the property of the whites in Georgia was assessed at \$404,287,811, and that of negroes at \$12,333,000. The total valuation of the property of negroes in the South is estimated at between \$150,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

COLLEGIATE ROWDYISM.

The conduct of a few rowdies in the colleges of the country, during the past few weeks, is calculated to give the public an erroneous idea of the higher institutions of learning and to create a prejudice against them. In an Iowa town, where there is a college, the boys undertook to interfere with the police, and the result was a bloody fight, in which several students were clubbed like other law-breakers. At New Haven, a few days since, a number of students bombarded the elephants of a circus with giant torpedoes, causing a stampede which resulted in the injury of quite a number of persons, and it was almost a miracle that no lives were lost. The Yale authorities, in keeping with the established policy of that excellent institution, promptly disciplined the giddy young men. The recent displays of rowdiness at Harvard, where discipline is lax, have been numerous. Within a short time two club-rooms of the "best set" young men in Harvard have been raided, and thirty young students were arrested, and fined \$50 each for keeping a liquor nuisance. At Beloit, Wis., there was

quite a riot on the occasion of the banquet of the senior preparatory students. The officers were powerless. Ten of the largest students undertook to capture a colored student, one of whom he shot through the breast, leaving him in a precarious condition. Another gang captured a little banqueter, bound him hand and foot and put him into a sack, with the intention of leaving him out in the country several miles. He struggled and got loose, and when ordered to get out of the carriage, began to slash his captors with a penknife at such a rate that they left the carriage and he rode back, leaving the others to walk, as they had intended he should do.

Of course, these exhibitions of lawlessness occur at but few colleges, but they ought not to occur at all. Young men can have a good deal of bright fun without becoming thugs. Young men who have the advantages of liberal culture ought to learn at the outset to obey the laws of the land and to have sufficient self-respect to be gentlemen. The rowdy and the thug is not a gentleman, and the fact of being a collegian simply makes his offense a crime. At the Cayuga Military Academy, in New York, some of the boys used the fire escape for amusement at unusual hours, whereas the head of the institution applied a hickory club so effectively that the services of a surgeon were necessary. This heroic treatment cannot be recommended as an infallible remedy, but prompt dismissal of young men of ruffianly conduct would prove a sure remedy.

THE STRAWBERRY BELT.

Indiana is in all the belts. Not to speak of the Belt railroad and the population belt, of which it is almost the exact center, it is in the cattle belt, the wheat belt, the corn belt and the hog belt. It is not in the cyclone belt. On the contrary, it is in the belt of country that escapes violent and destructive storms.

Of all the belts centering and paying tribute here there is none more distinctly defined or more delightful to be in than the strawberry belt. And Indiana is in it. If there is a city in the United States that occupies a more enviable position in regard to the strawberry belt than this city does we are not aware of the fact. Climatic, geographical and transportation causes combine to this end. Nature begins very early in the season to prepare strawberries for this market. Availing herself of the favorable conditions offered by Southern sun and soil, she kindly ripens the first fruit for us "away down south in Dixie." Our earliest berries come from southern Tennessee, bearing on their ruddy faces the fresh kiss of a sun much warmer than we have yet known. As the sun moves north, so does the strawberry crop. The procession moves by steady advances across Tennessee, into and across Kentucky, into southern Indiana, northward in this State to the very gates of the city. All the time the fruit grows richer and fresher, and each fresh arrival seems emulous of proving the truth of that good old Bishop's remark that "doubtless God might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless God never did." Finally the home crop begins to come in and the season reaches its height. Then everybody revels in strawberries. Those eat them now who never ate before, and those who always ate now eat the more. From early morn till dusk over the piercing voice of the peddler is heard as he hauls the tempting fruit from door to door, while every grocer offers a choicer article at a little higher price. And so the whole city revels in strawberries. Strawberry short-cake becomes almost a drug in the market, and hundreds upon hundreds of bushels are put up by thoughtful housewives in various tempting forms for winter use. After the home crop is gone we still continue to receive fine berries from the region north of us as far as the northern belt of counties in this State. This does not happen every season, as a late frost sometimes destroys the crop to the north of us, but some years we get very fine fruit from that quarter. And so for several weeks the residents of Indianapolis are permitted to enjoy in great abundance this most delicious and healthful of fruits. Let us be thankful that, in addition to other belts we are also in the strawberry belt.

THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL SYSTEM OF INDIANA.

is now so entrenched in the affections of the people that it seems incredible that it should for many years have been strongly opposed. Such, however, is the fact. The first Constitution of the State provided for the establishment of schools, and Congress had donated lands for the purpose, but it was more than thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution before the free-school system was adopted. The trouble was free schools involved taxation, and the people did not want to be taxed to support free schools. After a long contention on the subject, the Legislature finally decided to submit the question to a popular vote, and it was submitted at the State election in 1848. The question was as to levying a tax to support free schools, and the people were to vote yes or no. It was hotly contested, and all the elements of opposition were united against imposing the tax. The total vote in favor of taxation for free schools was 77,72, while that against was 61,900. Thus free schools won the day, though not without a struggle. It is a singular fact that the three counties in which the three leading colleges of that day were located, viz.: Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery counties, all gave very large majorities against free schools, showing that the influence of the colleges was against them. The reason, doubtless, was that it was supposed free schools would interfere with the preparatory departments of the colleges, whereas experience has proved that they are valuable feeders to the colleges.

SPEAKING OF A NATIONAL HYMN.

Our choice seems to be restricted. "My Country, 'tis of Thee" is set to the music of the British national anthem, and therefore is objectionable. In "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," both

words and music are British, "Columbia" being substituted for "Britannia." Besides, it is absurd to speak of America as a "gem of the ocean." "Yankee Doodle" is said to be of British origin. In spite of that fact it is lively and popular, but it has no words. This narrows the list to "The Star-spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," both of which are popular, and either would do for a national anthem.

CONGRESSMAN FORNEY, OF ALABAMA,

says "the place where the greatest reform can be accomplished is in the Pension Office. Our pension list is costing us nearly \$150,000,000 a year. At least \$30,000,000 is wasted. In other words, it is paid out to a lot of scoundrels who are no more entitled to the bounty of the government than a child." This brutal statement seems to be in line with the scheme to make the pension law odious.

HON. JOHN B. HENDERSON, OF MISSOURI,

delivered an address, a few days ago, before the graduating class of the Columbia Law School, at Washington, in which, speaking of lawyers as statesmen, he said:

It is almost useless to counsel the American lawyer against politics. In this direction his enchantment he cannot resist. If he is an inferior lawyer he seeks the fact that he is a good lawyer the public seeks him. In the legislation of a representative government a large plurality, often a majority, of the law is made by the lawyer. This rule will be violated only when the times are out of joint. Our ancestors in England had what they called the "Addled Parliament," the "Good Parliament," the "Mad Parliament," the "Devil's Parliament," the "Long Parliament," the "Useless Parliament," the "Unmerciful Parliament," the "Rump Parliament," and possibly worse than all, they had under Henry IV. a Parliament from which all lawyers were excluded, known as the "Parliament of Dunces," evidently named by the lawyers themselves. As history continues to repeat itself, some new party in America may give us a Congress of the same sort. If so, it is at least fortunate that centuries intervene between such acts of folly. Our government is in a large degree the work of lawyers. They furnished the early arguments in favor of popular forms; they framed the revolutionary remonstrances against tyranny and the petitions for redress; they declared the Declaration of Independence; they formulated the articles of confederation; they wrought the work which Mr. Madison denominated the greatest achievement of human genius—the Constitution of the United States, and from their ranks came that long line of illustrious statesmen who have made our government more strengthened and justified the work of their predecessors.

This is true and deserved. The popular prejudice against lawyers is largely unreasonable and unjust. There is, indeed, a class of lawyers who deserve to be held in distrust. These are the professional demagogues who have enough legal knowledge to make them mischievous and not enough conscience or principle to prevent them from being dangerous. There are too many such, and yet they are a decided minority of the profession. The great majority of lawyers are true friends of law and order, and strong supporters of good government. The cause of human liberty and progress owes a great deal to lawyers.

A CURIOUS QUESTION HAS ARISEN IN CHICAGO.

A merchant of that city has imported a couple of light Japanese carts, such as are drawn by men in that country, and also two Japs to pull them. The intention is to put them in one of the city parks as a new and attractive pastime for women and children. Of course, the inevitable question was raised as to whether the importation of the Japs to perform this service was in violation of the contract-labor law. The United States district attorney thinks that as the drawing of carts by men is an entirely new industry in this country, the importation of this kind of labor is not a violation of the spirit of the law. Perhaps the district attorney has not gone to the root of the question. In this country carts are drawn by horses, and as the importation of Japs to perform that service will displace horse power it will interfere with horse-breeding, which is an important branch of agriculture. The district attorney evidently overlooked the sacred interests of the farmers.

THE BOSTON HERALD SAYS IT HAS RECENTLY

been shown a letter relating to a lottery ticket to be purchased for Rev. Samuel Niles, of the Massachusetts clergy, in 1793. It is in the Washington Hotel lottery of that date. The person who procured it wrote to his reverend correspondent that he tried to obtain the ticket for \$7, but that it cost \$8. It did not draw a prize, but has been kept with the letter to this day, and, on examining the back of it, the further interesting fact is certified there that it was the joint property of five clergymen, their names being Ezra Weld, Simeon Williams, Samuel Niles, Jacob Norton and Jonathan Strong. We should hardly find five New England clergymen of to-day clubbing together to buy a lottery ticket. The incident shows what very different views prevailed in regard to this form of gambling a hundred years ago from those entertained at present.

THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD CONFIRMS

rumor that the Eastern trust companies and corporations which loan money in the West are making their new loans, principal and interest, payable in gold. The Record says that inquiry at the offices of the two companies which probably do the largest business of this kind of any in Philadelphia revealed the fact that practically all the companies loaning money on Western securities have adopted the gold basis. It was explained that this was in large measure due to the demands of their customers, the moneyed people of the East and Europe, as well as to the Western agitation for the free coinage of silver. No objection had been made by the Western farmers to the gold standard, it was said, and business had been in no wise affected by its adoption.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE DESCRIBED

Senator Farwell's rain theory, and a Dakota reader wrote, saying: "It is a good theory, I believe, but he is a little behind the times. Out here in Dakota we exploded about one hundred pounds of dynamite a week or ten days ago and it has been raining ever since. Now the question with us is how to stop it. If the Senator has any patent stopper we should like to hear from him."

WHY DO WE SAY HAY-SEED? HAY DOES NOT

grow, and of course does not bear seed. Grass grows, and the different kinds of grasses, as timothy, clover, blue-grass, etc., each bears its own seed. The older dictionaries do not give the word. The new Century Dictionary does, and defines it as grass-seed, designating it, however, as "colloquial." It also gives the slang definition of the word as applied to a countryman.

A WELL-KNOWN TRAVELLING MAN OF THIS

city who is spending Sunday at home said yesterday: "Everybody is feeling good over the splendid crops. Farmers are happy and country merchants are busy. I sold twice as many goods this week as I have in any week for the last year." When everybody is feeling good it is pretty certain there is good reason for it.

THE STATUE OF SUNSET COX, IN NEW YORK,

is criticised by some admirer because its trousers do not fit, while those of the brilliant Congressman were the best specimens of the tailor's skill. That is the fault of

all statues. No matter how elegant the man was in dress in life, the artists thrust him into an overcoat a half dozen sizes too large and into trousers several inches too long. The modern artist is not a tailor, to say the least.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Natural Query.
Citizen—You say you are from New York?
Stranger—Yes, sir; New York city.
"Which are you—English, or Irish?"

"I understand that you called me an ass yesterday."
"I did, but the insult was promptly avenged. I was kicked by a mule less than ten minutes afterward."

Mr. Higgins Draws the Line.
"Now," said the housewife, "I have some good, warm roast beef, brown potatoes, and hot coffee. I will give you a good meal if you will wrestle awhile with that woodpile after you have eaten."
"What sort of wood might it be?" asked Mr. Higgins.
"Oak."

Mr. Higgins drew his Prince Albert toga around him with such vehement dignity that it split up the back.

"The prospect," said he, "seems to point to a interior decoration and a hard-wood finish. Not a bad scheme at all, as regards a house, but I don't think it can apply to a respectable human gent like me. Good evening, ma'am!"

And soon, in the distance, the figure of Mr. Higgins was indistinguishably blended with the monochromatic greyness of the dusty road.

UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES.

Whatever has the American girl who married Sir William Gordon Cumming been guilty of, that the Detroit Tribune should assail her in such violent fashion! Says the Tribune: "Sir William Gordon Cumming has got a better half. He certainly could not get a worse one."

They seem to be after Wales's scalp just now, but he is not likely to lose it. The top of his Higgin's head is in a like condition—that of another famous Edward, "Who died long ago long ago."

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

THEOPHORE TILTON is preparing a new volume of poems. He still lives on the Isle St. Louis, in Paris, and manifests no desire to return to this country.

MR. EMMA P. ENWICK, the lecturer on cooking, declares that, while improvements have been made in all other directions, practical cooking stands where it did one hundred years ago.

A RUSSIAN physician has brought a libel suit against a widower who had pasted on the tombstone of his lately deceased wife the last prescription he had given her the day before her death.

EDWARD HILLMAN, it is stated, has received royalties of \$87,000 from his "Looking Backward," and is peering into futurity for more. For six generations his grandfathers have been clergymen.

PRINCE KOTOHITO, of the royal family of Japan, who is now in this country on an extended tour of investigation, has reached Washington. He is on a visit of inspection of the military defenses and equipments of various countries.

JUSTICE MCCARTHY, the younger, who is doing such brilliant work in literature, is only thirty years old, and yet has published eleven books and seven plays. In personal appearance he is tall and thin, and has a noticeably small head.

A CLAW to Emin Pasha's objection to being "rescued" by Henry M. Stanley, and dragged back to the confinement of civilization, may be found in the statement that since his return to the interior of Africa he has sent to the coast a consignment of ivory valued at nearly \$500,000.

GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY entered the army thirty-five years ago, when he was eighteen years old, and his commission as an ensign entitled him to pay at the rate of \$125 a year, out of which, however, he had to deduct his mess bills and buy his uniform. There were not many fat pickings in the service when he was a sub.

MRS. ROSETTA R. HOSTETTER, of Pittsburgh, is one of the five richest women in America. She is the widow of the manufacturer of the celebrated bitters, and enjoys an income of more than \$100,000 a year. She is accompanied only by a maid and a secretary, who assists her in taking care of the \$30,000,000 her husband left.

DOM PEDRO may have lost his throne, but he has not abdicated from his knowing how many cents there are in a dollar. Recently, while traveling with his suite in the Alps, he paraded the hotel-keepers by dumping loads of tourist coupons before them when he was settling his bill, and made them mad enough to go out and call Mont Blanc and the Jungfrau a couple of measly pimes.

FATHER CURCI's unpopularity a few years ago, on account of his writings regarding the proper relations between church and state in Italy, was so great that not only would priests refuse to receive him at confession, but women on the streets would beat him with sticks and spit at him. This was in Naples, Italy, where he was living a decade ago. Rome was his home during most of his career.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, who knows Sir William Gordon Cumming well, says of him: "A high-tempered, impetuous, brusque, outspoken, resolute man, with capacity for instant anger, sensitive, irritable, and a little touchy. He has a military temperament at times unduly developed; stern with men, infinite in sympathy for dogs and dumb domestic animals. I could imagine anything Sir William Gordon Cumming rather than his cheating at cards."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA is a jolly, red-faced and small-eyed man of sixty-three, who is always trying to cultivate a somewhat attenuated mustache, which does not seem to be on good terms with itself. He is one of the pleasantest and most readable writers on the London Telegraph, but is at his best in gossiping, sketchy and amusing personal and scenic description. His "Journeys" are one of the best examples of his inimitably discursive and descriptive style.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD appears to have been as valiant a campaigner in the drawing-rooms as on the field of battle. The announcement of his approaching marriage with Miss Kilbourne brings out the fact that the gossip had him engaged last year to Mrs. Kilpatrick, the widow of the dashing cavalry leader, while a pretty Williamington girl still wears a handkerchief that the commander-in-chief of the army gave her some time ago as a pledge of his affection.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD had a great admiration for Disraeli, whom he was said to resemble and whom he was credited with imitating in politics and otherwise. It is therefore interesting to learn from Sir William Fraser's memoirs that Disraeli employed freely the articles of the toilet. He had a fondness for a double-breasted plush waistcoat and a pair of trousers with a velvet collar, and wore stays, which were plainly visible through the back of his coat. His hair and beard were dyed a deep black and a single curl hung over his forehead.

CHARLES LISTER, one of the new English peers, laid the foundation of his great wealth by mechanical inventions. His first great hit was a wool-combing machine, and his second was a device for utilizing silk waste, which had previously been sold at a cent a pound, in making silk plush. Unlike many of the makers of men, he did not begin life as a poor boy, but had a father endowed with sense and means, who gave him a mill instead of a university education. Ordinarily it was intended to make a parson of him—the usual destiny of a fourth son of a country gentleman.

COMMON SENSE.
When drowning men for aid implore
Some people run along the shore
And watch them floundering in the sea,
Till others with some common sense,
Come like a blessed providence,
And throw a saving rope.

—Kouskewitz's Weekly.